## BARYON MAGNETIC MOMENTS

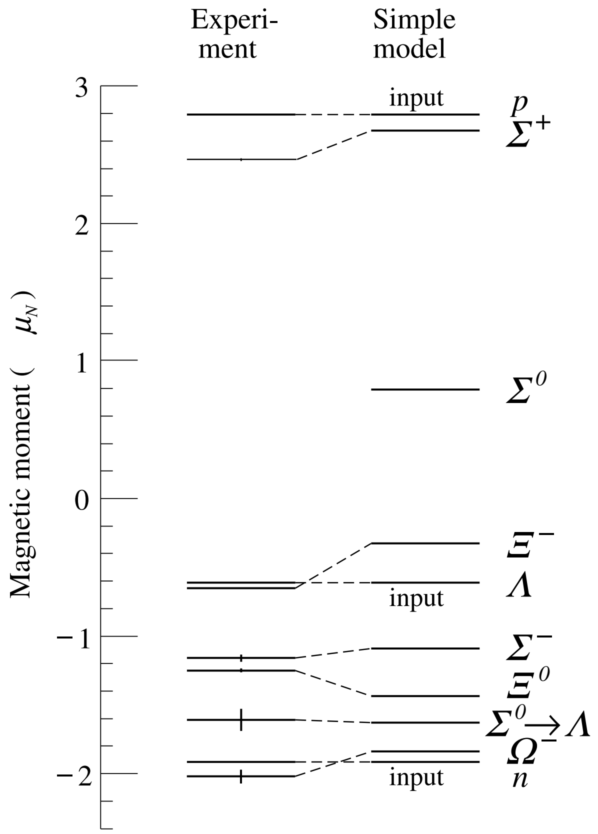
Written 1994 by C.G. Wohl (LBNL).

The figure shows the measured magnetic moments of the stable baryons. It also shows the predictions of the simplest quark model, using the measured $p$, $n$, and $\Lambda$ moments as input. In this model, the moments are [1]

$$\mu_p = (4\mu_u - \mu_d)/3 \qquad \mu_n = (4\mu_d - \mu_u)/3$$
$$\mu_{\Sigma^+} = (4\mu_u - \mu_s)/3 \qquad \mu_{\Sigma^-} = (4\mu_d - \mu_s)/3$$
$$\mu_{\Xi^0} = (4\mu_s - \mu_u)/3 \qquad \mu_{\Xi^-} = (4\mu_s - \mu_d)/3$$
$$\mu_\Lambda = \mu_s \qquad \mu_{\Sigma^0} = (2\mu_u + 2\mu_d - \mu_s)/3$$
$$\mu_{\Omega^-} = 3\mu_s$$

and the $\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda$ transition moment is

$$\mu_{\Sigma^0\Lambda} = (\mu_d - \mu_u)/\sqrt{3}\ .$$




The quark moments that result from this model are $\mu_u = +1.852\,\mu_N$, $\mu_d = -0.972\,\mu_N$, and $\mu_s = -0.613\,\mu_N$. The corresponding effective quark masses, taking the quarks to be Dirac point particles, where $\mu = q\hbar/2m$, are 338, 322, and 510 MeV. As the figure shows, the model gives a good first approximation to the experimental moments. For efforts to make a better model, we refer to the literature [2].

**References**

1. See, for example, D.H. Perkins, *Introduction to High Energy Physics* (Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1987), or D. Griffiths, *Introduction to Elementary Particles* (Harper & Row, New York, 1987).
2. See, for example, J. Franklin, Phys. Rev. **D29**, 2648 (1984);
   H.J. Lipkin, Nucl. Phys. **B241**, 477 (1984);
   K. Suzuki, H. Kumagai, and Y. Tanaka, Europhys. Lett. **2**, 109 (1986);
   S.K. Gupta and S.B. Khadkikar, Phys. Rev. **D36**, 307 (1987);
   M.I. Krivoruchenko, Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **45**, 109 (1987);
   L. Brekke and J.L. Rosner, Comm. Nucl. Part. Phys. **18**, 83 (1988);
   K.-T. Chao, Phys. Rev. **D41**, 920 (1990) and references cited therein Also, see references cited in discussions of results in the experimental papers..